

BUNCOED DEMOCRATS

Of Louisiana Turning to the Republican Party at Last.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN TALKS.

His Party has Treated the State Shamefully, and it Will Not Surprise Him to See a Republican Delegation Sent to Congress and the Electoral Vote Go to the Republicans Two Years Hence--The Straw that Will Break the Back of the Solid South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Mr. Adolph Meyer, congressman from the First Louisiana district, is the only representative from that state at present in Washington, and to-day he talked quite forcibly to an Associated Press reporter of the movement toward the Republican party as shown by developments yesterday at the meeting of the sugar planters. When asked for his views regarding the movement, he said:

"It may mean that a Republican delegation will be sent to the next Congress from Louisiana and that Republican presidential electors may be chosen two years from now. This movement is more than might have been expected. The Democratic Congress has dealt shamefully with the great interests of Louisiana, after repeatedly promising to sustain it. The party has received strong and consistent support from the state for many years, and the first time it secures control of the government proceeds to inflict upon Louisiana the hardest blow she has ever given by legislation. We have not only been dealt unfairly with, but have been deceived, in a word, buncoed."

"What is the standing of the men who held the recent convention?" was asked.

"They are our best citizens, men who have been consistent Democrats, who have always worked for the party and have made sacrifices for the party. I suppose they think that no party can give them worse treatment than the Democratic party has. The Republican party, on the other hand, has enacted legislation under which the sugar industry has prospered. The Republicans in this Congress have voted for the sugar bounty on all occasions, and I think have done so conscientiously. So have the Louisiana Democrats, for that matter. It must not be forgotten that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have tried to carry out the obligations of their party and to do justice to sugar planters."

CAMPAIGN BOOKS.

The Two Parties Preparing Their Material for Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Capt. Thomas H. McKee and Congressman Bynum, the editors respectively of the Republican and Democratic campaign text books, are about ready to launch their productions. The Democratic headquarters will point a small moral from the defection of Senator Jones, of Nevada, from the Republican party and will circulate it widely. The Republican headquarters profess little apprehension from Senator Jones' action, and express confidence that no other senators will follow Mr. Jones. The Republicans are circulating a leaflet containing the assertion that in 1893 the public debt was increased \$7,770 and in 1894 was increased \$50,004,790.

Probably Not Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital bureau, has received a report from Healy Officer Duke, of Cumberland, on the death of Peter Walther, the Bavarian emigrant who had arrived on the Elbe from Bremen. He describes the symptoms of the disease, but gives no opinion as to whether it was cholera.

The Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$127,739,414, of which \$55,777,937 was gold reserve.

A TEST CASE.

Under the Civil Rights Bill Will be Made in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—R. B. Negley, keeper of a restaurant on Frankstown, was tried to-day before Judge Magee for refusing to allow T. D. Stepto, (colored), to eat in the main dining room.

Stepto had called for a meal, and was told by Negley that he would have to eat in a room next to the kitchen, where the other colored people took their meals. Stepto brought suit for damages under the civil rights bill, but the case went against him to-day.

Judge Magee held that the proprietor of a restaurant had the right to regulate his establishment as suited him best. Negley, he said, had not refused the plaintiff a meal, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant and place the costs on the plaintiff.

The case will be carried to the supreme court as a test case, and will be watched with great interest.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

Not Summoned to Rome by the Pope, Says Archbishop Kain.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—The news of the intended visit to Rome by Cardinal Gibbons has given rise to rumors that he had been summoned thither by the pope, and the numerous changes in the hierarchy of the United States would be the result of his visit. This was denied to-day by Archbishop Kain, who said:

"I hardly think that it is possible, as he told me scarcely a month ago that he was planning a visit to Rome, as he longed to go there."

Disappointed Robbers.

RANDOLPH, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Robbers entered the State Bank of Randolph at an early hour this morning and made an attempt to rob the safe. They burst open the lock to the vault with a sledge and punch and then tried to blow up the safe with dynamite. They succeeded in drilling through two plates of

chilled steel, but were unable to penetrate the third and left without securing any booty. The vault is a complete wreck. No clue to the robbers.

BAD FOR DEBS.

Testimony in the Contempt Case Against The A. R. U. President.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of railway strikers was begun to-day in the trial of the American Railway Union officials. Switchman Kreiger, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, testified that Con McAuliffe, head of the Milwaukee American Railway Union, had come to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike.

"McAuliffe said that Debs was sure we would win," the witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we could be assured that our places would be secure if the strike should be lost that the men would strike. Not many of them went out, however."

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation, and an engineer on the same line said that he was told that if he didn't leave his engine he would never get out of Chicago alive.

William I. Henry, of Kankakee, a switchman in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa railroad, was the next witness and one of the most important offered by the government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to the testimony, because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence as possibly throwing light on the intentions of the respondents.

Replying to Mr. Walker the witness produced several telegrams he received at Kankakee signed "E. V. Debs." All of these he read. The first was received by witness July 1, and read: "Adopt measures to get Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint grand committee and wire name of chairman."

At that time witness was a member of the American Railway Union. Witness showed the telegram when he received it to several switchmen, but took no further action.

A VIOLENT SPEECH.

At the Meeting of the Strikers in New York—John Swinton Denounces the "Plutocrats."

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of strikers was held in Cooper Union to-night. It was a demonstration made by garment makers and operators in the clothing trades against the "sweating" system. The hall was crowded and a determination was expressed not to return to work until the system was abolished.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the sweating system as "damnable and accursed."

"We must have victory or we will die for it," said Mr. Gompers, excitedly. John Swinton also made a speech and said the strike was a fight for life or death against the plunderer and the millionaire. He believed in strikes. The law could not be depended upon; the judges were corrupt. The church was cringing to the money power, and the press was arrayed against the strikers. The plutocratic republic was a failure, said Mr. Swinton, and he finished by denouncing President Cleveland as hangerman "Jack Ketch," of the white house.

The clothing contractors met to-night and decided to form an association. They say they cannot afford to give the wages required by the strikers. There will be another conference to-morrow between the contractors and strikers.

A NEW TURN.

To the Strike Situation in New York Among the Tailors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—In the tailors' strike to-day, the Contractors' Mutual Protective Association was in session all the forenoon. They issued a circular to the manufacturers, which practically admits that they have acceded to the demands of their former workmen and asking them to aid them financially by raising their own scale of prices.

If the manufacturers do not do so, it is probable the contractors will join hands with their old employes in a war upon the manufacturers.

Stationary Engineers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—The third day's session of the convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers opened this morning. Most of the work was done behind closed doors. The association to-night at their closing session elected the following officers:

President, M. D. Nagle of New York; vice president, John W. Lane, of Providence, R. I.; secretary, William H. Cronley, of New Jersey; treasurer, George Flora, of Cincinnati.

An Appeal for Help.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 7.—L. O. Fitzgerald, of Brule, sent in an appeal for assistance for the settlers in that vicinity. He says they are starving as a result of forest fires which have destroyed their crops; that they are fighting fires by day and night and sleeping in holes in the ground lest they be surprised and burned too. The matter was turned over to the relief committee and provisions were sent on the first train.

They Are Safe.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 7.—John Brennan, his wife and three children who were all reported at Sandstone, have been found alive and well. They waded into the Kettle river and saved their lives.

Nevada Populists.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 7.—The Populist convention convened to-day. The committee on platform read a report, which was adopted, declaring allegiance to the National Peoples' party and endorsing the Omaha platform of 1892. The following nominations were made: Congress, James Doughty, of Elko; governor, George Peckham, of Washoe; treasurer, M. H. Dungan, of Douglas.

Two Records Broken.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 7.—F. J. Titus broke the five-mile flying start record this afternoon. His time was 10:51 3-5; best previous time 11:00 1-5. W. F. Sims broke class "A" mile flying start record, time, 2:16. Previous time 2:16 1-5.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS

Open Their Campaign-Speaker Crisp Delivers the Vast Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp reviewing the work of Congress and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

Speaker Crisp said in part: When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing, and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed.

Insofar as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democracy was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation.

The speaker made an exhaustive review of the work of the Congress, and in conclusion recapitulated: Coming into power at a time of panic, when our treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that struggle victorious. We have repealed the McKinley law. We have greatly reduced taxation. We have made living cheaper. We have made all money taxable. We have taxed surplus incomes. We have restored freedom of elections. We have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.

On these foundations we "build our house"; on these issues we go before the people. For them we have "fought the good fight"; to them we have kept the faith and of them we have no fear.

Secretary Hoke Smith, in opening his speech reviewed the financial troubles of the past sixteen months and congratulated the south, as well as Georgia, upon the excellent showing made.

Secretary Smith then reviewed the history of silver coinage both in the United States and in Europe, showing that the Latin union, composed of France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, all earnest supporters of bi-metallicism, were compelled to stop the unlimited coinage of silver, owing to Germany's demoralization of the metal.

He further produced facts and figures to prove that the people of the United States have the use of seventy times as much silver, as money of full legal tender, at present as they had before 1873, and that the depreciation in the value of silver is due to other causes than its treatment in the United States. He declared that the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in the depreciation of our currency and commercial disorder, business wreck and ruin would be precipitated. Secretary Smith continued:

"The fear that the government of the United States would not be able to maintain its various moneys upon a parity, but that we were upon the point of being forced to the silver standard, materially contributed to the panic of last year."

"And yet, with the terrible experience of last year fresh in our minds, it is proposed to open the mine without a limit to the flow of silver that would certainly produce silver monometallism. The fear of silver monometallism materially contributed to last year's panic. What would happen with free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would absolutely produce such a result?"

Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the voters of the state to remain true to the Democratic principle of sound money inaugurated by Jefferson, supported by Jackson and preserved by Cleveland.

Liquor Dealers Association.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—The liquor dealers' national association adjourned sine die this afternoon to meet next year at Washington, D. C. The following officers were chosen:

President, William Beatty, of Indiana; vice president, John Morrissey, of New York; secretary, Robert J. Hall, of Illinois; treasurer, John W. Howard, of St. Louis.

Executive committee, August Koehler, of New Jersey; John F. Weiss, of Ohio, and Ed. L. Jordan, of Washington.

The Brewery Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—General Master Workman Sovereign is taking testimony to-day in the brewery workers' dispute. They have two local assemblies and a union of the Federation of labor. The organizations have been squabbling for supremacy for months. The evidence will be submitted at a meeting of the board of national officers of the K. of L. to be held in Buffalo on Monday.

Rain in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—Rain visited Pittsburgh to-day for the first time in any quantity since some time in July last. Three light showers fell during August, but to-day an old-fashioned storm came unexpectedly, but very welcome. The extensive G. A. R. decorations already up suffered to some extent, but the majority of them seemed to be improved by the freshening.

Charged With Embezzlement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Edwin G. Hooks, cashier of the freight department of the Seaboard Air Line railroad, was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with embezzlement of \$5,000 of the company's money. He was placed in jail. It is thought the defalcations will amount to a larger sum.

Four Lives Lost.

KAMOUHABKA, QUEBEC, Sept. 7.—Four lives were lost in the fire that broke out to-day in the house of David St. Pierre. The violence of the wind carried the flames to the adjoining houses, three of which were consumed.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., Sept. 7.—Gagnon's saw mill, on the St. Maurice river, opposite this city, was blown to pieces to-day by the explosion of the boiler. Samuel Beauger, the fireman, was killed and eight others were seriously injured.

A BANQUET SPEECH

By the Emperor of Germany Creates a Sensation.

PRUSSIAN NOBLES ARE WARNED

Not to Oppose Their King—He Echoes the Words of His Grandfather that He Received His Crown from God.

"Forward in the Fight for Religion, Morality and Order Against the Parties of Revolution"—Disburses Awards Those Who Forsake Their Ruler.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William made a sensational speech last evening at the state banquet which followed the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg, at which entertainment the king of Wurtemberg was the principal guest. His imperial majesty had previously struck from the list of guests the names of Count Von Mirbach and Count Von Kanitz, as well as those of Generals Klitzing and Sandtten, but the names of the latter were subsequently restored upon the list. Emperor William's act plainly marks his displeasure at the attitude of the persons named upon the agrarian question. This is confirmed by the fact that the emperor, yesterday, decorated Count Von Doenhoff with the order of the Red Eagle. Count Von Doenhoff, it will be remembered, in May last, was expelled from the Conservative Union because he voted for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the reichstag. Soon afterwards Emperor William showed his approval of the count's action and he has now made his position clearer by honoring Von Doenhoff with the Order of the Red Eagle.

After the emperor had toasted the king of Wurtemberg, and the latter had responded, his imperial majesty began a speech which caused the deepest impression.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

After a few words of thanks for his reception, Emperor William said: "When I was here four years ago, I emphasized the fact that in East Prussia, where the people are chiefly farmers, you must, before all, preserve and maintain a capable peasantry, and that as such they would be a pillar of support to any monarchy. Hence my constant endeavor, whenever the opportunity arises, to foster the welfare and economic improvement of East Prussia. The past four years of grievous cares have weighed upon the farmer, and it appears to me that under this influence doubt has arisen in regard to my promises and as to whether I should be able to keep them."

"Nay, I found myself compelled to observe, with a sore heart, that in the circles of nobility standing near the throne, my best intentions were misunderstood and to a certain extent combated."

"Nay, more; word of opposition has been brought to my ears. Gentlemen, opposition of Prussian nobles to their king is a monstrosity. They are justified in forming an opposition only when they know the king to be at their head. This is a lesson taught by the history of our house."

"How often have my ancestors had to set themselves against misguided members of that class for the welfare of the whole community? The successor of him who, by his own right, became sovereign duke in Prussia, will follow the same path as his great ancestor and as once the first king of Prussia said 'ex me nati corona,' and as his great ancestor established his authority as ruler do bronze, so do I represent, like my imperial grandfather, the kingdom by the grace of God."

CONFIDENCE DEMANDED.

"Gentlemen, what oppresses you is equally felt by me, for I am the largest landed proprietor in our state. I know very well that we are passing through hard times, and my daily thought is to help you. But you must support me in this, not by the means employed by the professional opposition of the parties which you have so often rightly combated, but by truthfully opening your hearts to your sovereign. My door is at all times open to each one of my subjects and I lend him ready ear. Let this henceforth be your course and I shall regard as effaced all that has happened."

"In order to make sure whether I have really fulfilled my promises I ordered the compilation of the measures adopted for this province."

Emperor William then enumerated them and proceeded:

"I shall continue my constant endeavors to provide for this land and the very next budget will afford fresh proof of my paternal solicitude."

"Gentlemen, let us regard the pressure weighing upon us, and the times through which we are passing in the light of the Christian profession in which we have been educated, as a trial laid upon us by God. Let us preserve our minds in quietude and endure with patience and firm resolution, hoping for better times according to our old maxim—Noblesse Oblige."

"A stirring ceremony passed before our eyes on Tuesday. Before us stands the statue of William I., the imperial sword uplifted in his right hand, the symbol of law and order. It reminds us all of the arduous struggle with designs against the very foundations of constitutional and social life."

THREE CHEERS FOR THE PROVINCE.

"Now, gentlemen, it is to you I this day address myself. Forward, to fight for religion, for morality and for order against the parties of revolution. As lively winds itself around the oak, beautifies it with leaves and protects it when tempests rage, so does the Prussian nobility close round my house. May it, and with the whole of the nobility of the German nation become a bright example to those sections of the populace which are still wavering. Let us enter together upon this struggle. Onward with God and dishonor to him who forsakes his king."

"In the hope that Eastern Prussia will be the first province in line in this battle, I raise my glass and greet it to the prosperity of Eastern Prussia and her inhabitants."

"Three cheers for the province."

Had Outlook for Hope.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 7.—Reports from the hop yards in the Willamette

river country are of a very discouraging nature. With low prices for hops, the ravages of the louse and rains, and consequent black mould, the raisers have a sorry time of it.

CORBETT IN A FIGHT.

He Whips Courtney in a Friendly Contest. The Battle Reproduced by the Kinetoscope.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—James J. Corbett fought Peter Courtney, of New Jersey, six hot rounds at the Edison Laboratory in Orange, N. J. It was witnessed by about fifteen men and every one of the pugilists was reproduced on Mr. Edison's kinetoscope. There was no ring, but the fight took place in a room twelve feet square, the walls of which were padded.

Courtney was full of business and rushed Corbett for all he was worth during the first round. When it came to a clinch Corbett would fight him off, but a gamer man never faced the champion. In the third round Corbett knocked his man down, and could doubtless have put him out if he had chosen. Every round was fast and furious.

It was not until the sixth round that Corbett put his man to sleep. At this stage of the game Corbett went at him like a wild bull and dropped him a left hander on the jaw on his own corner. Courtney got up at the end of five seconds and held onto the side of the building for perhaps three seconds more. In the meantime Corbett moved away to allow Courtney time to recover.

The aspirant from Trenton reeled to the center of the ring, where Corbett planted right and left on the stomach and jaw and dropped him to the floor. Courtney made an attempt to get on his hands and knees, but reeled and fell down and out. The time of this round was fifty seconds, and Corbett was declared the winner.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

The Champion Says He Will Fight Anywhere and at Any Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Champion James J. Corbett said to-night in an interview regarding Peter Jackson: "I will fight the young man anywhere, but it must be to a finish."

This remark followed the reading of a dispatch received in this city to-day to the effect that Jackson was of the opinion that the Sioux City was a myth and that Corbett did not want to fight him.

"I am willing to sign articles to fight Jackson to a finish for any amount. He can name any place he pleases from Alaska to the South Pole, but I want no twenty-round fight."

"That is all I have to say to the young man. His complaint about having crossed the continent to meet me is all buncombe; the real reason he came so far was because he wanted to get back the \$10,000 forfeit he has posted."

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Crowds Beginning to Arrive—Blue Coats Everywhere in Evidence.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—The influx of G. A. R. men with their wives and daughters to attend the national encampment has commenced. Every through train arriving here to-day had extra sections attached to accommodate the increased travel. The people arriving to-day came from the distant points, and are in advance of their organizations. Only one post has arrived so far. It came from Washington, D. C. The streets are rapidly filling up, and the G. A. R. blue is everywhere in evidence. The local committees are almost rushed to death with putting the final touches on all the arrangements and giving information to the visitors who are thronging to the encampment headquarters.

Spurious souvenir badges have been put in circulation and the police are hunting for the makers and sellers.

INDIANS BURNED.

A Band of Chippewas Victims of the Minnesota Forest Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A special from Pokagon, Minn., says:

The bodies of twenty-three Chippewa Indians, bucks, squaws and papposes, lie upon the baked sands between here and Opestand, a small settlement on the eastern shores of Lac Mille Lacs.

Such is the story brought by a courier, who for three days and three nights has been forcing his way through the tangled skein of charred logs, trunks and roots. He passed through the Mille Lacs reservation, and encountered many small blazes, which are destroying what the fiery cyclone of Saturday left. The Indians left their reservation two months ago, and built a hunting lodge along one of the forks of Shadrige creek. Chief Wauconta was the "big chief" of the party, and he perished with his followers.

THE IRON TRADE.

Nothing Like a Boom Expected—Simply a Well Sustained Volume of Business.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—The following is a statement of the iron market made by the The Iron Trade Review:

Indications continue to appear that a period of sustained activity is ahead for blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel works. Influences affecting prices are not so clearly defined. In the case of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio furnaces, for example, the price of coke is not settled more than sixty days ahead in most instances and a higher price for furnace labor is likely to be paid at some plants. These considerations cause a hesitancy on the part of sellers to enter into contracts for long deliveries.

Taking the market in its length and breadth the feeling of careful observers is that nothing like a boom need be looked for in any direction, and on the other hand no such slump in raw material prices as some buyers are prophesying, but a well sustained volume of business and in the main steady prices.

Caused by an Open Switch.

RATON, N. M., Sept. 7.—The California express, west bound, on the Santa Fe, was derailed at Dillon Junction, two miles east of here, this evening. The engine, baggage car, mail car and express car are complete loss. The following are the injured: Engineer Pat Doyle; fireman Joe Meaden; mail clerk, C. H. Blairbridge; mail clerk, H. G. Russell. The cause of the wreck was an open switch.

THE DRAYTON CASE.

Several New Points Are Now Made for the First Time.

MRS. DRAYTON COURTS THE TRIAL.

And Precipitated the Divorce Suit, but Will Fight It to the Bitter End. A General and Specific Denial of Every Charge Brought by Her Husband—A Great Sensation Promised When the Case Comes to Trial—Borrower Says that Drayton's Charges Are All Absolutely False.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The World to-morrow will say, in connection with the Drayton divorce case:

There are several points to Mrs. Drayton's story, and every point has the interest of being new and now made for the first time. To begin:

Mrs. Drayton not only does not regret the bringing of the divorce suit by her husband but receives the news of it gladly and arranged that the papers might be served on her expeditiously.

Mrs. Drayton not only will contest the divorce suit but will fight it to the bitter end. Mrs. Drayton will answer Mr. Drayton's petition for divorce with a cross petition alleging unfaithfulness on his part and gross violation of his marriage vows. She will enter a general and specific denial of all his charges against her, and will bring what her friends regard as proof positive that she has been maligned. She precipitated the divorce proceedings by deliberately bringing a suit for the custody of her children.

All these facts are true beyond peradventure, her friends say, and when they are confirmed by the filing of her cross petition and by the testimony at the trial the confirmation will be so sensational the statement of the bare facts will seem very tame. Hallett Alsop Borrower, the co-respondent in the case, was seen in his office at the car house of the New York division of the New Jersey Traction Company, of which he is superintendent. He said:

"The charges made in Mr. Drayton's petition are false; absolutely false; that is all I have to say in the matter."

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS.

Attached at Gibson City, Ill., by the Leading Musicians.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 7.—To-day at Gibson City, United States Marshal Brinton seized Adam Forepaugh's circus on a writ of attachment issued by Judge Allen, of the United States circuit court, sworn out by George Coupe, late musician of the show, who filed a suit for \$10,000 damages in court here for personal injuries received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, whom he alleges brutally assaulted him and set a bound on him at Alama, Kansas, and disabled him for life. He claimed the circus would leave to-night.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Cholera is raging in the town and province of Nijni Novgorod. In Russian Poland there are 5,000 fresh cases of cholera and 2,500 deaths from that disease on an average per week.

Cholera in Austria.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Standard, from Vienna, says there were 174 new cases of cholera and 111 deaths from that disease reported in Galicia and Bukovina yesterday.

An Anarchist's Bomb.

TURN, Sept. 7.—In the cafe San Carlo an anarchist named Salero exploded a bomb, which created much consternation, but injured no one. Salero was arrested.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—Columbia, from Hamburg; Edam, from Rotterdam. Liverpool—Britannia, from New York. Hamburg—Normannia, from New York. Havrepool—Geric, from New York. Quebec—Tambora, from New York. London—Messageria, from Baltimore.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers; southeast winds. For West Virginia, generally fair; south winds.